WASHINGTON: TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,

At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable eekly. \$27 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for x months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month o paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and disconnued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, (6 lines or less,) 25 cents for each insertion.
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Toelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in exact proportion.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors

General Emigration and Passage Office, General Emigration and Passage Office,
No. 37 Burling Stip, New York, near Futton Ferry.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and
the public, that his arrangements are such for bringing out and forwarding passengers to and from Liverpool
by the old and favorite Black Star Lines of Packets, sailing
to and from New York and Liverpool every week, as to
ensure cheap and quick conveyances. The ships comprising this line are all new and first class packets, commanded by old and experienced commanders.

Also, Agent for the Star Line of Glasgow Packets, sailing every month. Also, Agent for the splendid Line of
New York and Louisiana Line of New Orleans packets,
sailing every week.

sailing every week.

Drafts at sight furnished for any amount on England,
Treland, and Scotland.
THOS. H. O'BISTEN,
mar 24— 37 Burling Slip, 2 doors from South st.

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail

Steamers.
The ships comprising this line are the—
ATLANTIO, Capt. West.
PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce.
ADRIATIO, Capt. Grafton.

ADRIATIO, Capt. Grafton.

These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalited for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, \$325; from Liverpool to New York, £35.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, sliver, builtion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight and passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall st., N. Y., or to BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 14, King's Arm Yard, London.

L. DRAPER, Jr., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris. mar 24—d

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACK ETS—Sailing from Philadelphia on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

Ship SHENANDOAH, Capt. Wm. H. West; Ship EU-ROPE. Captain William McDowell; Ship MARY PLEA-SANTS, Capt. Anthony Michaels.

The above first-class ships are built of the best materials and asymmanded by experienced payingtors.

rials, and commanded by experienced navigators.

Due regard has been paid to select models for speed, with comfort for passengers.

Persons wishing to engage passage for their friends can obtain certificates which will be good for eight months.

Those who wish to remit money can be accommodated with drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at sight, without discount.

discount.

Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of expense of commission, if addressed to James McHenry, No 5, Temple Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE McHENRY & CO., mar 24—d No. 37, Waluut street, Philadelphia.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkewille Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th,
1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected
Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is
now prepared to receive an additional number of patients;
and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissuitz,
the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several
years past in this country, and particularly in the city of
Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients.) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and m
attentive physician.

agers believe the same attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to Application for admission to be made to Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Louisian Deligated this.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute

The main building is three stories high, standing back
from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms.

The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with
walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of
the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four
rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with
every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the
right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant,
stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar
purposes.

purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the zervants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast fron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

ontrol of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

M OULTON & CO., Successors to JNO. FALCONER & Co., 61 Cedar and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting New York city to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exc. usively to this house, consisting of every variety of Drs. S. Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.

Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARRER, ZENAS NEWELL.

New York, March, 1851. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

" New York, March, 1851. Mew York, March, 1851.

WARNISHES, GUM COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPEN TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

So cases Gum Copal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c.

400 bbis superior Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

10 bbis. Sign and Graining Varnish.

\$ do white flowing do

\$ do outside do do warranted.

\$ do White do do for maps or whips.

10 do Iron Varnish.

20 do Painters' Japan.

100 do Spirits Türpentine, in glued bbis or half bbis.

1000 gallons American Linseed Oil.

10,000 bbs, pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.

To Persons out of Employment.

NEW PICTORIAL WORKS, Just published by R. SEARS, and for sale at No. 128
Nassau street, New York.

A MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1851.—Agents are
wanted to circulate the following new and beautiful
works, (retail price, \$2 50 per vol.) A new and complete
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA;

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA; with a descriptive account of those countries and their inhabitants, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. In which the editor has treated not only of the historical events, but also of the manners, customs, religion, liferature, and domestic habits of the people of those interests empires.

The embellishments are about two hundred, and of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabitants, regarding their dress, domestic occupations, their mode of agriculture, commercial pursuits, acts, &c. They are accurate, and each one has been made expressly for the work.

the work.

The volume forms a large octavo, containing between five and six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and on good substantial white paper. It is furnished to agents handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, or leather, as the purchaser may prefer, at a very liberal discount, when quantities of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one time.

time.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES;
comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revolution, the French war, the Tripolitan war, the Indian war, the second war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price, \$2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly em-

price, \$2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willings to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

OUR PLAN.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible c. en as agents, who are well known in their own counties, owns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he sale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all postmisters, elergymen, book pedlars, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their rale. For particulars address, post paid,

ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassan street, N. Y.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States:

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without

paid, KUBERT SEARCS, 120 Passas sures.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States:
Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher. The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat

Company (ERICSSON LINE)

(ERICSSÓN LINE)

Have resumed their operations for the second or the second or the second or the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former materially reduced prices, being, on dry goods, hardware, &c., only 10 cents per 100 pounds, and but half the price charged by other lines.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities and moderate prices of the Line, are advised to give explicit and positive directions for sending their goods to the Ericsson Line, and they should be particular to possess themselves of the receipts which are invariably given for their goods. In those are stated the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rates exacted by other lines, who have no published rates.

Goods destined for the West, South, or other places beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

New York.—Goods shipped from New York, or other places eastward of that city, should be distinctly consigned to A. Groves, jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this Line.

Freight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates.

The established chara-ter and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to condide their property to the care of the company.

One or more of the company's boats leaves Philadelphis from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 3 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to

A. GROVES, jr., Agent,

No. 19 South Wharres, above Chestnut st.

In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at half-past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to

Apply in Ba J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st., mar 24— near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R. New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully Merchants throughout the United States are respectfull; informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods wil be found far superior to any before offered, having be stowed upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience in manufacturing, which enables me to war rant entire satisfaction.

Among the most important, I would call attention to my extensive stock of Carriage Cloth, of all widths, from 1-4 to 6-4 inclusive, and made on the choicest drills and of the best of gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither crack, peel, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been and continues to be sold in this city.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING. INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
Consisting of Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Boöts, Caps, &c., now so extensively worn
by farmers, physicians, drivers, sea captains, sailors, &c.
Baptismal Pants, manufactured expressly for the elergy
Ladies' and Gentlemm's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same
time bleaching and rendering them soft and delicate.
These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners.
Masons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and
lime.

Machine Belting and Steam Pucking, watchne Beang and Steam Factory,
in every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing
which can be substituted for either.
Also, a large stock of Overshoes, Garden and Engine
Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Hoof Boots.
Beds, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacco
Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c.,
&c., besides an immense stock of

India Rubber Balls, and other fancy articles, such as Elastics, Dolls, Dogs, another animals of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement fo hatters' use. All orders executed with despatch.
mar 24— D. HODGMAN.

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, CONNECTING with the swiftest and most respondence of the spreads of the control o

gn and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote solute.

points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jeweliers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and In March, St. 2, and 3.

10 hbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.
5 do white flowing do 6 do warranted.
5 do white do do for maps or whips.
10 do Iron Varnish.
20 do Painters' Japan.
100 do Spirist Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.
1000 gallons American Linseed Oil.
10,000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, Gum Shollac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates.

Persons wanting the above will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the aboverier is prepared to manufacture all kinds.

BENJ. C. HORNOB, No. 8 La Grango street, running from Second to Third, between Market and Arch streets, Phils.

mar 24—17

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York.

New YORK JOURNAL OF MEDI-New Containing containing the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovariant numer, in which death resulted from tumor, in which death resulted from tumor, in which death resulted from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovariant numer, in which death resulted from tumor, in which death resulted from the following talented writers of the March, 1851.—The March number of this well estable domain the following talented writers of the March, 1851.—The March number of this well estable domain in which death resulted from tumor, in which death resulted f

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

In consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Emigrants, of frands committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is a great advantage. Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are fitted.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

veyance, and giving a respectable rescretice, will reprompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor specifiy to apply a remedy.

GREGORY DILLON, President.

HUGH KELLY,

JAMES MATHEWS,

JAMES MATHEWS,

LEWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.

KIERNAN B. DALY, Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH STUART, Treasurer.

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COMMITTEE.
William Redmond,
Francis Mann,
James Stuart,
Stuart J. Mollan,
Cornelius H. Sheehan,
John Nicholson. mar 24-Felix Ingoldsby, William Watson, John Manning, Terence Donnelly, Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER an
general dealer in English, German, an
American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools
&c., 33 and 34 Fulton street, opposite th
united States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites th
attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to h
very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in th
line, and to which new and constant supplies are bein
added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the variou
brainches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenter
Particular attention given to all orders, all of which ar
offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approve
credit:

offered at the lowest market prices for cash of the Aprice of Credit:
Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets
Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety
Skates, Slates, Sleigh Bells, loose and strapped
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Scythes and Snathes
Rifles, Black Lead Pots, and Sand Crucibles
Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydrau
Rams

c Rams
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
Scotch Water of Ayr Stone, for marble polishers
Coopers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebranufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton,

thers
Coachmakers' Tools
Coachmakers' Tools
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools
Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings
House and Ship builders' Hardware
House furnishing Hardware, in great variety
Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire
Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve.
mar 24—

J. H. HAVENS, W. MYER, & CO.,

J. H. HAVENS, W. MYER, & CO.,
Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fireproof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. MYERS, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnatl, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed.
The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage,
house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale.
It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order
one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put
up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade
to suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of Tanners' Blacking. This article is so universally approbated by all who
have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But
to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we
would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co.
Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his
name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all
who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all
tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have
granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could
fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use
are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six
rallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on
the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty ceuts per gallen.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to

HAVENS & CARROL,
Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio; or

J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati.

Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio; or J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati. Also, inventors and manufacturers of a Water-property of the cost fifty per state of t

FREEMAN HODGES & CO., MPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 LIBERTY STREET, Nev , (between Broadway and Nassau.) are now rearrich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk an rich and deautual assortiment of rancy slik and (Goods, to which we would particularly invite the of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an ob-hem to give us a call, as we are determined to sell timent, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in

his market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in heir line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction-orices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly or our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or

w prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety

Stike and Satins for Bonnets Silks and Satins for Bonnets Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin Thread, Brussels Valenciene, Silk, and Lisle Thread

ces Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs. Gloves and Mits, Kid. Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewi

Silk Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Dannsk, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With a large variety not mentioned above.
All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make me
ney by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf

EED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS &c., &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 1941/4 Market Street, Philadelphia;—We offer to our friends and custo-mers the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements Jarden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, con-

sarden Tools, and Seeds ever olivered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:

PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill:
Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. Four Highest Premiums avarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Pair for 1850. Also, Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a
manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside
of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers. Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators. Harrows, Snathe, Seythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Porks, Pruning Shears and Chisels, Beach and Bar Shear Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194 /4 Market streef, Philamar 24—17

French and German Looking-Glass Dopot, No. 75 Baltimore Street.

DARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manu-

DARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufac-turers of every variety of Plain and Ornamentel-Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices. Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also, constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work regilt glasses inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO., MPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer or sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the ollowing goods: is also, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the lillowing goods:
Gloths and Docekins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's, ockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to be medirect from the manufacturers.

French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple oods, of the bestmakes and styles, suitable for the spring

scason.

Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics.

mar 24—

[From the U. S. Postal Guide.] Clerks in the Departments.

No one, at all conversant with the Departments, will refuse to admit the truth of the following propositions: 1st. That the present mode of appointing the clerks is vicious; 2d. That in their case, efficial virtue is without its reward, and vice without its punishment; and 3d. That all the evils which are the legitimate nsequences of these pregnant causes abound in the Bepartments. They extend to the heads in the Bepartments." They extend to the heads of the Bureaus and even of the Departments. The clerks, as a permanent body, are the depositories of the forms, usages and principles—the less non scripta—of the Departments, and exercise a material influence, for weal or woe, in the conduct of the public business, on the part of those who are, from time to time, appointed over them.

Comparing the several classes of subjects, upon which these evils exert their beneful in-

upon which these evils exert their baneful in-fluence, our chief sympathy and concern arise for the clerks themselves, to whose whole lives, natural or official, they lend their dark complexnatural or official, they are due to claimants and other persons, who have to transact business with the Departments, and must, for a time at least, in their individual and proper persons, taste the business with the waste of the manual persons. tion at large, we can only regret the waste of money and the public discredit these evils involve. They gradually lessen in the people their respect for, and attachment to, their Government; and unless Congress interpose, on the one hand, to prevent that injustice which is constantly being practised towards the clerks, and on the other, to rebuke that insolence of office (assuming a garb adapted to the times) to which claimants are subject, must lead to the painful and inevitable conviction that the freest

may be the worst governed nation upon the

Prior to the year 1818, whilst the clerks held their appointments from the heads of the severa offices in which they were respectively employed-whilst a course of promotion was observed, the compensation followed the duties and extra compensation extra services—the pub lic business was well done, and although the compensation of the clerks was small, yet the sense of its equitable distribution, the prospec of advancement and some other little advanta ges of office, long since disconnected from it served to supply its inadequacy. The office were, in that day, in part a school for the in where men, disappointed in more gainful or hazardous pursuits, found a grateful refuge, and, by unostentatious toil, a moderate support for themselves and their families. But from the time when the salaries were raised (but still as we think inadequately) and fixed; when the appointments were taken from the heads of bu-reans, who being business men selected their clerks from business considerations alone, and were placed in the hands of those higher officers, who, taken for short periods from the field of politics, brought with them the vividest sense of what zeal in it deserves for the past, and what it requires for the future, this healthful condition of things was changed. Instead of the higher salaries in the Departments being held as incentives to the exertions of those be low, to qualify and prepare themselves, to ren der for them their appropriate duties, these salaries have come to be regarded as the fit rewards of political or personal partisans or ad-herents; and the devolution of the duties upon the over-slaughed clerks below, to be excusable if not justifiable and proper, thereby practically reducing the salaries even below what they were designed to be by the act of April, 1818. result of the appointments of all grades, from the latter considerations above mentioned, is a preternatural animation in the business of politics and a lamentable deficiency of it, and of right motives and competency on the part of the incumbents, in the business of government. An other result is a division between the two classes nd if not antipathy and strife, at least hos tility on the one side, and dread on the other The clerk smarts under the wrongs of the past He looks upon every man's hand as agains him, and he pales with apprehension for the future. The claims of the mere partisan have prevailed over those of business qualification o office, and over those of tried service, to promotion, and he has no assurance in what he sees around of the devices of the outs and their uccess, but that his most familiar acquaintance may betray, or rather distort and misre present his casual conversation, to blacken his haracter, and rob him of the pittance he re ceives, in order to get in: that pittance, which the smaller it is, the more he feels its necessity

for himself and his family; the more he value and the more anxious he is for its preservation The general dissatisfaction in the Depart ents, arising from the various abuses alluded to the keen appetite for office without to gether with the unreasonable delays in the despatch of the public business within, have mani-fested their effects within the halls of Congress and have given rise, at successive intervals from the period in question, to various discus sions and proceedings, but without their lead ing, as yet, to any practical or beneficial change or result. On the 24th January, 1822, a resotion was adopted in the House of Representtives, to inquire whether any clerk had en tered into any contract with the Government and the propriety of prohibiting such contracts in future. On the 16th April, and 1st May, 1822, resolutions were adopted, in the same body, calling upon the heads of Departments information respecting the clerks. ports made showed the number of clerks and nessengers retained in office; their compensation; those of them engaged in other pursuits in no wise connected with the public business and expressed the opinion that no more economical and efficient organization of the Departments could be adopted.

At the session of 1827-8, a select committee was raised upon the subject of retrenchment, including the inquiry whether the number of fficers in any branch of the public service, or their salaries, could be reduced. Mr. Hamilton, its chairman, made his report on the 15th May, 1828, but it led to no result in respect to th

clerks. At the session of 1830-1, various memorials were presented from the clerks for an increase of compensation. At the succeeding session General Jackson, in his annual message, expressed the opinion that the system of public accounts was too complicated; that much expense might be saved, and greater facilities afforded for liquidating claims upon the Government, with as effective an examination into their justice and legality, by its improvement. In January, 1834, a resolution was adopted in

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH the reorganization of the Treasury. At the the reorganization of the Treasury. At the session of 1835-6, petitions were again presented from the clerks. On the 11th April, 1836, a resolution was adopted in the House, calling for the names, ages, salaries, dates of appointment and promotion, and duties of the clerks; and on the 25th April, one in the Senate, calling for the opinions of the heads of Departments upon the justice and propriety of increasing their compensation, and the proper amount of such increase. Full and explicit reports were made in reply to both resolutions. reports were made in reply to both resolutions. On the 10th May, 1886, Mr. Cave Johnson, On the 10th May, 1836, Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report, statistical and argumentative, in favor of augmenting the salaries of the clerks, and presented a bill for that purpose. The bill proposed to establish five grades of clerks, at salaries respectively of \$1,200, \$1,500, \$1,800, \$2,100, and \$2,400, and for promotions from the lower grades to the next above respectively. The bill failed to become a law; but at the pext session, 1836-7, a provision was inserted in the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill as a civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill as a temporary expedient, allowing for one year to the clerks over \$1,000 and under \$2,000 per annum 10 per cent., and to the clerks not over \$1,000 and messengers 20 per cent. on the amount of their respective salaries. In the act for the reorganization of the General Land Office, it was provided that the Departments should be kept open for business at least ten hours in summer and eight in winter—Sundays, the 4th of July, and Christmas day, excepted. An honest but vain effort was made to enforce this law. It failed from the utter impossibility of keeping men together for so many hours without food, and was abandoned from the conviction that six uninterrupted hours of labor were more effectual than the greater number thus broken in upon.

[Conclusion to-morrow.]

Clergymen in Office.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph. GENTLEMEN: Permit me to trouble you publish another communication in reference to 'Commentator." He now denies that he made any attack on Methodist preachers. Happily, I am not alone in my interpretation of his insidious article; the worthy editor understood it as assailing Methodist ministers—hence his exeptions in an editorial note. In keeping with his first unmanly attack, "Commentator" does not tell us that he had been misinformed in reference to the number of Methodist preachers in the Executive Departments; nor does he give any reasons whatever for making a statement so far from the truth in the case. But to save himself from a predicament by no means enviable, he endeavors to whitewash the nakedness of his former article by stating that his grandfather, great-grandfather, and two of his uncles were all distinguished for their piety as Metho-dist preachers and class-leaders—a sad instance, indeed, but not the only one where a worthy ancestry has been disgraced by a degenerate son. But what has this to do with his statement that there are forty Methodist preachers in office, when in truth there are but twelve or fourteen? To this point I hold Mr. "Commentator," and desire to know why he made such a state ment. If he were ignorant of the number, why specify at all? Men do not act without motives; and I ask him the question, What were his motives? Let him tell us this, and we will excuse him from any further details of his Methodistical genealogy, for we are very little concerned to know whether he descended from Christian or Pagan, from English or German, French or Hottentots; but we are concerned to know why he made a false statement which triples the real number of Methodist preachers in office? Justice to himself and to a discerning public demand this at his hands. But instead of offering such amends, his false statenents remain, as if designed to injure himself and increase his own condemnation. And in the face of the boasted excellence of his ancestors, together with his hereditary attachments, he speaks of the Methodist clergy as being bought up for political purposes. Here, then, in his estimation, (and he would have the public believe it too,) is a class of clergymen so perfectly destitute of all moral honesty—so low in principle, lost in feeling, and degraded in religious integrity—as to sell themselves as willing instruments to work out political capi-

"Commentator" says that "No Clerk" asks why he does not complain of the appointment of clergymen of other denominations to office. Here is another misrepresentation. Instead of saying thus, "No Clerk" emphatically asserted, "that he did not consider it wrong for them to be there." Yet he showed by actual statistics that they were comparatively far better represented than Methodist ministers. By the same published statistics, it was shown that the Episcopal clergy now in office exceed the Methodist nearly ten to one, in proportion to the heavy majority of the latter to the former in point of numbers both in the ministry and membership; and yet "Commentator" would not dare to ac cuse them of purposes so dishonorable and degrading. These men I know are innocent, as much so as the Methodist ministers in office, but "Commentator" chooses to mark and single out the latter from all others, and labors to stigmatize them with his false and disgraceful charges. And yet, in the open face of this glaring outrage upon the moral character of this class of men, he would endeavor to conceal his motives, and most cowardly hide himself under the covering wing of his great grandfather, whose pious example should at least have taught him the salutary lesson—not to bear false witness against his neighbor.

In his magnanimous reply he sustains himself very successfully, no doubt, in his own estimation, with these expressions, "a short horse is soon curried," and "away with the Behind this impregnable wall of argument he places himself and stands his ground, claims the victory and crows defiance. He reminds me of a collision that once took place between a son of John Bull and a Frenchman. They met in the street, where they had disputation. The Englishman, for some impertinent remark uttered by the French man, knocked him down, left him lying, and walked off. After some little time the Frenchman came to himself, got up, cracked his heels together and exclaimed, "By gar, I gain de victory, for I keep de field." No CLERK.

A very estimable citizen, named Michael Gallagher, who has resided at Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pa., for 18 years, has been arrested on a charge of murder, committed on the 23d of October, 1832, by a man of his name, seventeen miles from the city of Hudson, New York. The circumstances are very strange, and elicit much investigation. The Carbondale Citizen, however, contends that Mr. Gallagher is quite the House of Representatives, calling on the innocent, and confidently predicts his return to Secretary of the Treasury to report a plan for Carbondale, and his triumphant acquittal.

Another DEATH FROM THE EXPLOSIVE LAMI Liquids.—Well, Messrs. Editors, it has turned out as I feared it would; the host of explosive lamp liquids has added another victim to their Durham, after nine days' intense suffering.
"All the result of carelessness!" exclaim those who use these dangerous and destructive agents.
Foolish and thoughtless apologists! do your excuses prevent the recurrence of these lamen-table disasters? You, yourselves, are more liable to death from its use than the workmen in a powder-mill are. But it was not carelessness that produced the disaster in Mrs. Dur-ham's case. She was filling a lamp not less than six feet distant from one that was burning, and it was the gas from the containing vessel which these volatile fluids are continually evolving in large quantities, that communicated with the distant flame and exploded.

And so it is, in nine cases out of ten, with the explosion of these substances. If a gill of any of them be poured in a large plate, and a flame be instantly brought in contact with it, before allowing time for the escape of any of their gases, it will not explode, but blaze up

their gases, it will not explode, but blaze up suddenly and be quickly consumed. The constant danger in their use is, their rapid evolution of explosive gas. They are a hundred percent more dangerous to handle than powder.

But they are so cheap and such clean light-producers—urge those who use them. Fudge! They are not a whit cheaper than the very best oil, or Judd's patent sperm candles at half a dollar a pound, as any one can prove to his satisfaction by comparing them with oil or candles. The truth is, the law of supply and demand equalizes the prices of all things of a like nature, and the consumer may be assured that the makers and sellers of these explosive liquids the makers and sellers of these explosive liquids cannot, if they would, produce and sell, at a cheaper price, more of one light-producer, to give the same amount of light in the same time, than of nother. In other words, you cannot buy any light-producer of equal intensity and duration with Judd's patent sperm candles, cheaper than you can buy Judd's candles themselves. As to the cleanliness of these explosive liquids, the argument is worse than folly, for it may be given for the use of fulminating powder as a light-producer, and yet no one is mad enough to use fulminating powder for such a purpose. More anon.

WANT EMPLOYMENT .- A notice in the "want" column of the Ledger on Saturday, offering a permanent situation to a man writing a good hand, and who would be willing to make himhand, and who would be willing to handred ap-self generally useful, drew out one hundred ap-plications in the first six hours after the paper was published. This is a striking eviden how universally the advertising columns of the "Ledger" are read, as well as of the fact that there are a good many persons "writing a good hand" out of employment. Still we almost daily see and hear of parents in the country sending their children to the city to learn pro-fessions, or to enter upon the lighter and supposed more respectable calling of merchandis ing. A great majority of these, when out of their apprenticeship, fall into the ranks of the great army of unemployed gentlemen who "write a good hand." Where one merchant reaches wealth, ten fall and go to the bow-wows. It is far better to give children a good education and teach more of them to cultivate the earth. The city is overfull, and is daily becoming more profligate and corrupt. Men in business, however, should not lose sight of the incident proving the policy of advertising.

[Phil. Ledger.

A COSTLY SMOKE .- The other day a young gentleman of Philadelphia was enjoying a fine eigar near the corner of Court street and the pare, in defiance of the by-law in such case made and provided. A person near by, whom he took to be a police officer, tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that he was breaking the law. The young man plead ignorance without avail, the pseudo-officer declaring that unless a five-dollar bill was forthcoming, he should find it necessary to commit the offender to jail. Very reluctantly, and after a good deal of talking, he took out a ten-dollar bill, received five dollars back, and was allowed to depart. It was not long, however, before he ascertained that his quondam captor was not only no officer, but that the five-dollar bill he received from him in exchange was a counterfeit, thus leaving him out of pocket just ten dollars by the operation.

AN INJURIOUS REPORT. - A rumor got abroad in North Carolina, that Professor Deems, of Greensborough female college, had been caned by the girls. It seems that the calumny originated in the fact, that the young ladies presented to the professor a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, as an evidence of their affection and regard .- Richmond Times.

A manuscript of the reign of Henry V. conains the following:

Two wymen in one house, Two cattes and one mowce, Two doggies and one bone, May never accord in one.

BUFFALO ROBES .- The Chicago papers say, within the past week some 8,000 buffalo robes have passed through the warehouse of Messrs. Neely, Lawrence & Co., of that city. They belong to the American Fur Company, and are en route for New York city.

College, being asked if a broken-winded horse were brought to him for cure, what he would advise, promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible." THEATRICAL .- Miss Davenport will play a

A young Irish student at the Veterinary

farewell engagement through the States returning to England. Miss Cushman will also play a farewell engagement in the principal cities of the Union, and then retire from the stage. She intends to reside in England.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND. -The London Sun of the 11th instant states that Jenny will soon be married to Signor Belletti; in short, as Micawber would say, before she leaves this country for Europe.

Mr. SPOONER, who has purchased Barnum's Museum, in Philadelphia, was for some years connected with Adams's Express.

A young lady passed our office last evening, puffing a cigar. She seemed to enjoy it highly [Philadelphia Sun.

A stock broker named Trellet absconded from Paris with other people's money, and is said to be on his way to the United States.

Venitian Blinds of cast iron have been intro-